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RED ARMIES EXPAND THEIR BRIDGEHEADS IN FRANKFURT AREA

Zhukov However Not Yet Able To Launch Major Drive West of Oder River

Domei

BERLIN, February 8.—Marshal Zhukov's wedges operating in the central course of the Oder yesterday further expanded their bridgeheads between Furstenberg and Kuestrin, but the Soviet offensive generally suggested a definite slackening in momentum and further troop reorganization is expected to take place before the launching of a major attack.

The German military spokesman today declared there are no signs of large-scale thrusts against Berlin at present and on the last day of the fourth week of the big Soviet offensive, fighting on the Eastern Front continues for the removal and expansion of the hard-pressed bridgeheads on both banks of the Oder.

Marshal Zhukov is unable to launch a major offensive as yet from his four bridgeheads on the western bank of the river—two minor ones situated near Furstenberg, another south of Frankfurt and the last near Goeritz south of Kuestrin. All of them are not sufficiently deep to be used as a platform for large-scale operative movements, the spokesman pointed out. He explained that no Soviet tanks have been brought up to these positions across the Oder and only infantry formations are lined up on the western bank.

Meanwhile, German counterattacks were successful at Steinau, Glogau and Odereck and the German defense on the southern Pommerania front has especially been strengthened. Soviet pressure was especially strong against Pyritz, Arnswalde and Jastrow, but all attacks collapsed due to unusually lively German counterattacks and constant thrusts into the Soviet flanks.

Above Breslau Marshal Konev's forces were able to push forward on the western bank of the Oder, but near Steinau, Glogau and Odereck, the fighting was marked by German counterattacks which rewon lost terrain.

On the East Prussian front, hard fighting continues with undiminished ferocity in the triangle of Wormditt, Heilsberg and Kreuzburg with Soviet attacks aimed at splitting the German front. All breakthrough attempts there were smashed.

In Samland near Thierenberg, a Soviet assault formation was surrounded and annihilated and 486 Soviet tanks and 72 guns were destroyed altogether in East Prussia yesterday.

The garrisons of Schneidemuehl and Posen withstood violent Soviet attacks as well as the garrison of Elbing.

'BIG 3' SCHEME SCORED

3 Powers Asked to Consider Position Of Smaller States

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—The weak spot in the current Three Power Conference was hit hard today by a note sent to the conference by the Dutch emigrant Government in London, according to Washington and London reports.

In a 6,000-word document, now on the conference table before President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, the Dutch emigrant Government has challenged the right of the major powers to judge all charges against the smaller nations and has demanded stronger representation of these smaller nations on the executive organ of the Dumbarton Oaks security plan.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times reported that the note allowed many interpretations, one of which is that the Dutch may decline participation in the security organization unless the position of the smaller nations receives more consideration.

U.S. Trucks Sent to Soviets

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 8.—Twelve automobile manufacturers in the United States are supplying trucks to the Soviet Union, it was announced today by Leo Crowley, Lend-Lease administrator, according to a Washington report. Crowley, testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, revealed that 345,000 trucks had been sent to the Soviet Union under the Lend-Lease law.

764,584 Casualties Hit U.S. Army, Navy, Stimson Discloses

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 8.—The casualties for the United States armed forces have now reached a total of 764,584, according to a joint statement issued today by the War and Navy Departments, according to a Washington report. Colonel Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, revealed that the army casualties numbered 676,796 including 130,266 killed, 396,176 wounded, 91,476 missing and 58,878 prisoners of war while the navy made known that its casualties totaled 87,788 including 33,192 killed, 40,248 wounded, 9,873 missing and 4,473 prisoners of war. This is an overall increase of 27,000 since last week's announcements. Stimson said that army personnel losses included those received up to January 28 and that they reflected the trend of battle during the latter part of December and the earlier part of January.

GERMAN DEFENSES HOLD ALL ALONG WEST FRONT

Attacks Futile From Roer to Luxemburg—U.S. Armies Unsuccessful in Eifel Area

Domei

BERLIN, February 8.—The expected Anglo-American thrust eastward against the gate between the Meuse and Eifel which had been successfully defended by the Germans in four Aachen battles has not yet started and all attacks yesterday along the entire front from the Roer down to Luxemburg were unable to pry open the stubborn German defense.

The focal point of the American attacks in the Eifel sector yesterday shifted from Schleiden further to the south to the Vianden Echternach sector and another center of fighting developed in Snow Eifel west of Pruem. At these two points, the American 1st Army at Schleiden and west and southwest of Pruem and the 3rd Army between Vianden and Echternach—for all their intensified pressure could not make much headway.

Fresh attacks were launched with unusually violent artillery support to force a crossing over the Sauer, but from some local dents they did not make any noteworthy progress and several minor bridgeheads formed the day before on the eastern bank were again liquidated.

West of the Ormond-Pruem road, local fighting developed for some forest villages and pillbox positions after unsuccessful assaults, and bitter fighting still continues in contested villages on the Pruem-St. Vith railway. Major breakthrough attempts were frustrated and enemy formations scattered yesterday.

The situation in the sector on both sides of Vianden and Echternach remained unchanged.

In upper Alsace, meanwhile, German troops continued their detaching movements and German rearguards withdrawing from the Ill to the sector between Neubreisach and Mulhouse on the Rhine-Rhone Canal repulsed repeated French attacks.

Canadians' Launch Drive

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—The Canadian 1st army launched an offensive this morning in Holland southeast of Nijmegen, it was officiallly announced by the supreme anti-Axis headquarters today. The offensive was launched after a terrific barrage and heavy air support.

Reuters said that the Canadian army is now fighting an offensive southeast of Nijmegen. It was launched at 10:30 a.m. east of Nijmegen between the Maas and Rhine.

Greek Delegates Agree

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, February 8.—At their peace talks held today between the delegates of the Greek Government and EAM, both parties agreed that no Government employes will be discharged for political reasons, an Athens dispatch disclosed. The delegates have resumed their negotiations following the acceptance of amnesty terms by both sides.

Senate Confirms Nominations

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 8.—Nominations of the United States envoys to Panama, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Portugal and Afghanistan, who were recently appointed by President Roosevelt, were confirmed today by the Senate, according to a Washington report.

TALKS AT 'BIG 3' MEET SAID HALF COMPLETED

Agreement Reached on Military Operations Against Reich, Washington Says

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 8.—The "Big Three" Conference participated in by President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin is believed to be half finished, a Washington report disclosed today.

It said that the three leaders have reached an agreement on military operations against Germany and that they are now believed to be discussing the political action in Europe. Churchill is expected to urge his conferees to postpone settlement of Europe's frontiers until France is included in the deliberations.

Washington observers said that although the announcement made yesterday by the conferees that a complete agreement for joint Allied military operations against Germany is taken as a good propaganda against the Reich in its darkest hours, there is a feeling by some that the conference might be bad propaganda for the United States. They stated that it may have a sharp bearing on the "Work or Fight" legislation which has been passed by the Lower House but is now under considerable delay and uncertainty by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah Democrat, who is chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said that he feared the "Big Three" statement might cause war workers to start looking for peace time jobs.

Meanwhile, an Associated Press report quoting the Moscow press and radio said that the Tripartite Conference is taking place on Russian soil. Yesterday's communique stated that the meeting was underway in a Black Sea city.

Hits Tripartite Meeting

Domei

BERLIN, February 8.—Contrary to the custom during this war, a kind of intermediate communique has been issued by the Three Power Conference currently being held in the Black Sea, according to the spokesman of the German Foreign Office. The reasons for this intermediate report, said the spokesman, was probably the impatience of the American public, the indiscretion permitted the French press by President General Charles de Gaulle, and the fact that the plane carrying members of Churchill's party crashed is no longer a secret.

For a military understanding, the voyage of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill half around the world would not have been necessary, the spokesman stressed, and therefore the main topic of the conference would be political and not military questions. However, he said, the Americans would not touch the Polish and Yugoslav questions since Roosevelt was not interested in "conjuring up differences."

The Yugoslav question had again become very tense, the spokesman pointed out on account of new differences between King Peter and Marshal Joseph 'Tito' Brozovich on the composition of the Regency Council. The main political topic, however, would be the German problem and, the spokesman opined, it was probably not by chance that the German press was strongly denouncing, beforehand, all capitulation requests which are likely to result from the conference.

PLANS DAM OVER YANGTZE

U.S. Technicians Contemplate Project Near Chungking

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—The construction of a dam over the Yangtze Gorge is now under contemplation by the Construction Department of the Rehabilitation Bureau at Denver, Colorado, according to a United Press report from Washington.

The plan has been worked out by chief technician Savage of the Rehabilitation Bureau who is at present an adviser to the U.S. Government's outpost authorities in Chungking and India. According to the authorities of the Washington Bureau of the Rehabilitation Bureau, the dam will be built beneath a cave across the Yangtze Gorge north of Chungking and will be immune from bombing.

Krug Testifies Before Senate

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 8.—A voluntary system of manpower for war industries is not enough to win the war, Julius Krug, chairman of the U.S. War Production Board, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee today, according to a Washington dispatch. Krug admitted that the war manpower requirements had decreased to 178,000 by January 12.

Unshakable Strategic Position of Japan Stressed in Article in New York Times

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—The unshakable strategic position of Japan Proper was admitted in an article in the February 4th issue of the New York Times written by its correspondent, George Axelson, on the basis of information he obtained from a Spanish missionary who had stayed in Taiwan and Manchoukuo since the time of the Pearl Harbor attack and who recently returned to Europe, says a New York dispatch.

The article runs, in substance, as follows:

"The informant of this news is a Spanish missionary.

"According to his statement, one must bear in mind that being a complicated group of islands like the United Kingdom, Japan Proper is in an advantageous strategic position. The Japanese people are convinced that they will not be defeated by air power alone. Presumably, they regard the complete destruction of Tokyo as nothing more than a slight scratch. A complete devastation of Tokyo, if realized, would not hit Japan's military organization in the slightest degree.

"The missionary does not believe that the Japanese will be starved. He said that Japan has been virtually turned into a sweet potato plantation and its output is making up for reduced supply of rice. Japan's population is increasing at the annual rate of 1,000,000. This means that every year fresh troops of 1,000,000 strong are raised. Paradoxically speaking, Japan has obtained at least 3,000,000 new conscripts since 1941 and these recruits are morally strong as well-trained older men.

"The missionary stressed these points of advantage for Japan but he also outlined some disadvantageous factors. He pointed to Japan's huge shipping losses and also added that Japan's coastwise traffic was being hindered by American submarines. Japan Proper at present depends mostly on her domestic products for production of munitions and she is short of sufficient bottoms for maritime transport with Manchoukuo and other areas. The missionary thinks that reduction of Japanese shipping will prove a factor for weakening Japan but refuses to believe that this will produce a decisive effect."

BRITISH STAND REJECTED BY TRADE UNION CONFAB

Congress Decides to Invite Unionists From Ex-Enemy Nations Overriding Citrine

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—The crisis in the World Trade Union Conference which developed yesterday when Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the British Labor Union Federation, strongly condemned the recommendation from the Standing Orders Committee that the trade union movements from "ex-enemy" countries should be invited to the conference was followed up today by two passionate speeches in favor of those invitations which demanded a showdown, according to a London dispatch.

Louis Saillant, President of the French Committee of National Resistance, said that France which had received a stab in the back from Italy surely was entitled to pass opinion as to whether the Italian Trade Unionists should be invited to the conference. "The French delegation here have decided that Italy should be invited," Saillant said. "We refuse to identify the working class of any country with the dictatorship which formerly oppressed that working class."

Saillant's speech was preceded by a similar statement from Lombardo Toledano, Secretary of the Latin-American Labor Confederation, who said, "The only way we can build labor unity is by forgetting the controversies and disputes and things of the past." Toledano added, "We representatives of the organized Latin-American labor desire to build a world of international organized labor uninhabited by any prejudice that goes back to the past."

Overriding the British assertion, the Congress finally accepted an American compromise plan after a plea for unity by R.F. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers of America, and the question once rejected was reconsidered and sent back to the Standing Orders Committee.

Speaking after the Soviet, Spanish and French-speaking delegates had demanded a showdown on inviting the former enemy countries, Thomas insisted "we can't have disagreement."

Crisis Said Serious

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—The crisis caused by the British-Soviet controversy in the London Trade Union Conference is considered serious by political observers and the possibility of the Congress being "busted up" is mentioned by the Morgontidningen.

The differences arose from the Soviet demand that Italy and east European states be invited to the conference and to vote according to the number of members, giving the Soviet Union a majority of 27,000,000 members out of a total of 50,000,000. The American and French representatives will influence the outcome of the difference and it appears that they will support the Soviet demands, the Dagens Nyheter believed.

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD FOR LATE CONSUL FUKUI

Attended by Japanese Representatives and High Portuguese Officials of Macao

Funeral services for the late Yasumitsu Fukui, Japanese Consul at Macao, who was attacked by local terrorists on February 2 and died of his wounds on the following day, were held at the Japanese Consulate at 2 p.m. on February 4, according to official information received here.

The funeral was attended by local Japanese military, official and civilian representatives as well as by the Governor General of Macao and other high Portuguese officials of the Government General. The chief of the Macao office of the Government of Kwangtung Province, the honorary Thai Consul and other persons concerned also were present at the funeral. Offerings presented by various circles bedecked the altar.

Following the funeral services which were brought to a close at 3:30 p.m., the coffin was borne to the cemetery by a motorcar. Two companies of the local Portuguese garrison dispatched by the Portuguese authorities stood as guards of honor along the street along which the funeral cortege proceeded.

The Portuguese authorities also dispatched detectives all along the way and accompanied the procession as far as the Portuguese-Chinese frontier, demonstrating utmost respects.

The remains of the late Consul Fukui were cremated at 9 a.m. on February 5 in the suburbs of Macao within Chungshanhsien Prefecture which is under Japanese military control.

LONDON IRED BY DE GAULLE

Speech by French Head Worries British Political Quarters

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—The recent speech made by General Charles de Gaulle, Head of the Provisional Government of France, has not been favorably received in London, according to the London correspondent of Die Tat. In some quarters the opinion prevails that as head of his Government, De Gaulle should have been more careful in his choice of words.

Several points in De Gaulle's speech are worrying London political quarters, the correspondent revealed, such as the statement that France would not agree to anything that did not conform with her own aims. British political quarters are generally of the opinion that De Gaulle's attitude toward these problems was not in accordance with the actual situation in Lebanon and Syria and with the fundamental British interest in the pacification of the Arabs.

For strategic and political reasons, therefore, the correspondent said, Britain was attaching great importance to the new Arab unity front. France's intention to first secure her own interests before assuming new obligations was also expressed by De Gaulle when he mentioned France's participation in the coming world organization.

NIPPON FORCES REPULSE ENEMY IN BHAMO SECTOR

Hostile Attempts to Move Southward Against Japanese Positions Halted

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, February 8.—Furious Japanese counterattacks are repulsing attempts by part of the newly organized enemy 22nd and 50th Divisions, under the command of the new Sixth Army to move southward on the Monmit Road from the Bhamo area against the Japanese first line. Falling into complete chaos for a time after severe blows from the Japanese Defense Forces stationed at Bhamo, the enemy forces had lost contact with the new Sixth Army but recently they have started operations independently.

On January 28 several hundred enemy troops attacked a point 25 kilometers north of Moro, situated north of Mohmit. The Japanese Units on the spot charged against the enemy twice in skilful maneuvers and completely routed the enemy. Large number of enemy dead were left on the field and many prisoners taken. Again toward evening of the same day, an enemy force of several hundred armed with trench mortars and machine guns attempted to penetrate the steel cordon of Japanese positions. Japanese Units immediately launched counterattacks against the enemy and forced them to take flight northward after suffering heavy losses.

8 Enemy Planes Downed

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, February 8.—The Japanese Air Units on the spot shot down eight out of an aggregate of 38 enemy planes that strafed and bombed the Namhkai bridge, 34 kilometers northwest of Hsenwi and one of the large bridges on the Lashio Road forming a part of the Burma Route, on January 29. Damage was inflicted on other enemy raiders. Slight damage was also suffered on our side.

Tuguegarao Raided

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, February 9.—Tuguegarao in northern part of Luzon was raided by about a dozen P-38's during daylight of February 7.

20 B-29's Hit Truk

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, February 9.—About 20 B-29's raided Truk Island on the morning of February 8.

Borneo Is Raided

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, February 9.—Approximately 40 B-25 and P-38 planes raided the Japanese positions in northeastern part of Borneo during daytime of February 7. Again during daytime of February 8 about 50 B-24's raided Balik Papan.

Raiders Over Yiojima

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, February 9.—A small formation of large-sized enemy planes raided Yiojima several times on the afternoon of February 7. Furthermore, from the night of the same day till dawn of February 8, the island was raided nearly 10 times by a small number of enemy planes.

Several large-sized enemy planes appeared over Hahajima during daytime of February 7. On the afternoon of the same day about a dozen medium-sized enemy planes raided Yap Island.

Raiders Are Repulsed

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, February 8.—For about one hour from noon today, a formation of enemy B-24 planes attempted persistently to penetrate into the Balik Papan area but were repulsed by the Japanese Forces and fled without achieving their objective. No damage was caused to our side.

Backs Industrial Service Bill

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 8.—Supporting the Industrial Service Bill, James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee today that the navy wants the measure passed to keep the momentum of the war going and to bring victory quicker, a Washington report disclosed. Forrestal asserted that in the navy's estimation, victory in Europe will only serve to sharpen up the need for manpower control and added that American requirements for the Pacific theater of war will not go down.

Capture of Kanchow, Last Air Base for U.S. In Kiangsi, Imminent

The fall of Kanchow is imminent, according to a Canton dispatch to the Mainichi. Kanchow, the only airfield remaining in Kiangsi Province for the U.S. air forces, has been encircled by the crack Japanese Units pressing hard from the Suichow area. Quoting the Chungking Central News Agency, the Mainichi dispatch says: "Furious fighting has developed in the northern outskirts of Kanchow with the Units attempting to penetrate into the city. The Japanese Forces advancing to the western outskirts of the city have forced a crossing over the Kan River, 10 kilometers south of the city on February 6. These Units are at present assailing Kanchow from the south."

AMERICANS ARE WARNED JAPAN STILL POWERFUL

Artemus Gates Says Sacrifices Will be Heavier As Yanks Approach Nippon

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—The well-equipped and powerful Japanese Forces are a tough enemy the Americans must deal with, declared Artemus Gates, U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, in the course of his address delivered in Detroit today, according to reports from that city.

Gates further said, "The American forces have effected a considerable advance in the Pacific area, however the well-equipped and powerful Japanese Forces are a tough enemy the Americans must deal with. The production of aircraft and other war weapons in Japan has been showing a gradual increase. With powerful reserves in the rear the Japanese are determined to carry on to the last. It can be said that the American forces have just started to test Japan's defensive potentialities.

"The nearer we approach Tokyo, the further intensified will become the defensive operations by the Japanese on land and sea and in the air. In the Philippines, we have found a network of airdromes constructed by the Japanese for the purpose of concentrating their land forces there. We have already sustained heavy losses due to the aerial attacks by the Japanese, but we must be prepared to sustain heavier sacrifices when penetrating further into the Pacific area. We must also anticipate that the Japanese will use rocket bombs and jet-propelled aircraft when the threat on the Japanese mainland increases."

Americans Warned

Contradicting the frantic enemy propaganda claims that the invasion of Manila by the American forces would decide the Luzon operations, prominent American government authorities have been warning against undue optimism by their people, declaring that a decisive battle is still in store for the Americans as long as the main bodies of the Japanese Forces are entrenched on Luzon Island, reported a Canton dispatch to the Mainichi on February 8.

In this connection, an American broadcast quoted the statement made by Paul McNutt, former High Commissioner of the Philippines, as saying that even after the occupation of Manila, the powerful Japanese Forces would still remain on Luzon Island and that unless all the Japanese were wiped out the Philippine operation would not terminate.

Joseph Clark Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan and newly-appointed Undersecretary of State, is reported to have declared regarding the Philippine operation, that the fall of Manila into American hands would only constitute the prelude to a decisive battle to be waged between the opposing forces. It is a mistake, therefore, to regard the struggles on Luzon Island as a decisive factor in the Philippine operation, Grew further commented.

One B-29 Raids Kobe

One Mariana-based B-29 bomber which came attacking the Hanshin district at 2 a.m. on Friday dropped a few bombs in Kobe and its vicinity but no damage was caused.

Another B-29 bomber made a reconnaissance flight over the northwestern part of the Kanto district after penetrating Choshi at 1:20 p.m. on Friday and fled by way of the Boso area at 2:20 p.m. No bombs were dropped.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON ALONG PASIG RIVER; YANKS' LOSSES HIGH

Whole City Engulfed in Flames By Enemy Frenziedly Trying to Occupy It

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE BASE, February 8.—Violent fighting was still under way yesterday on the north bank of the Pasig River.

The enemy penetrating into Manila has been frenziedly trying since February 4 to reduce the city at a single blow by engulfing the whole city in a sea of flames through concentrated cannon fire and scattering of incendiaries by Filipino guerilla groups. The Japanese Forces are, however, withstanding the heavy barrage of enemy fire determined to defend their positions to the last man. As a result the enemy forces are suffering heavy losses.

The enemy is attempting to advance in an onslaught of a large number of amphibious tanks and several scores of heavy trench mortars, but the Japanese Forces are checking the enemy with concentrated mortar and heavy gunfire, in grim determination not to yield even one meter of road or a single house to the enemy.

A part of the enemy forces started the crossing of Pasig River at a point west of Malacanan Palace at about 2 p.m. of February 7. Against this enemy, the Japanese Forces on the spot have hurled their full strength and fierce fighting is still raging. Again the furious Japanese charges against the enemy parachute troops landing in the vicinity of Tagaytay and advancing with the American Filipino bandit groups northward toward Manila have resulted in three enemy tanks set ablaze and more than 100 enemy soldiers killed or wounded. The Japanese Forces repulsed the enemy at a sector south of Manila. The war results are still on an increase. Heavy fighting has again broken out toward evening of the same day with a fairly strong unit of enemy forces advancing with 10 enemy tanks in the van.

Enemy Is Hit Hard

By H. HIRAYAMA

Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, February 8.—Striking at the enemy forces divided into two groups, one operating in the northern sector after having detoured to the east along the mountain range in central Luzon plain and the other launching their offensive in the Clark sector, the Japanese Forces have been inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in personnel and material.

The Japanese in the Clark sector, who are safeguarding the hilly area west of Bamban, are now engaged in fierce battles with all the airfields there securely held in their hands. Due to Japanese furious artillery fire and death-defying attacks of those defending the first line, the enemy has sustained heavy losses. Up to February 4, the Japanese damaged or set ablaze 31 tanks, two armored cars, 35 automobiles, five guns and many other arms while capturing six trucks, three machine guns, 10 light machine guns and two anti-tank guns. Furthermore, 3,200 bodies were found in front of the enemy position. In the Clark Field area, the enemy personnel losses are surmised as mounting more than 7,000. In spite of the ferocity of the operations, the losses suffered by the Japanese are small.

In the northern sector particularly in Munoz, with their fighting spirit running high, the officers and men of the Japanese Forces are guarding their positions intact in defiance of the enemy encirclement operation. Despite the enemy intensification of artillery fire, Sublieutenant Takakura, Commander of an infantry unit, with one tank supported by infantry units, fearlessly encountered enemy troops armed with more than 10 tanks and put three of them out of commission or set ablaze and destroyed two others. Not only that he killed or wounded over 150 enemy soldiers and met a gallant death.

At San Jose which commands the entrance to Umingan, north of Munoz, Lubao and Cagayan, northeast of Munoz, the Japanese have been sustaining a large-scale offensive by heavily armed enemy forces. On February 5, 10 artillery companies, half of which are equipped with 15-centimeter caliber guns stormed into the Japanese first line sometime round noon, and forced the Japanese to withdraw temporarily. Again at 2 p.m. the same day, the enemy artillery units opened

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UNIFIED FOREIGN POLICY FOR U.S. BACKED BY ALP

Influential New York Labor Group Supports Growing Move For One-National Stand

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 8.—Another indication of the forceful move spreading throughout the United States for a unified national policy on foreign affairs and in postwar planning was given by a statement sent this week by the American Labor Party to Congress and the State Department. The statement endorses the principle of unconditional surrender for Japan and Germany, of mutual assistance treaties, of expanded world trade after the war, and of a world-wide security plan. It also urges that the United Nations' coalition be continued and even extended in order to establish "the just and durable peace for the people of this country and for the world."

The Republicans and the Democrats are the only political parties of any nation-wide consequence in America. But there are numerous smaller parties, some of them strong enough in individual states to elect state and local officials. Sometimes, too, these parties hold the balance of power in some states and thereby determine the issue in a national election. One of these small groups is the American Labor Party which is believed to speak for about half a million voters in the key state of New York.

Concerning the Dumbarton Oaks security program, the American Labor Party recommended that the new world organization be set up at the earliest possible moment. Following Michigan Senator Arthur Vandenberg's recent speech, similar opinions demanding a strong world security plan have been voiced by various groups of senators.

On February 5, the following comment was published in the Washington Post: "The big question about the Senate today is not whether it will support international collaboration to keep the peace but whether it will get ahead of the administration in sponsoring projects having that aim. Senator Vandenberg's recent address is a good example of this initiative. Others like it may be anticipated. The United States Senate gives much promise of becoming a positive rather than a negative factor in the building up of an international security system."

The writer then pointed to the replies of senators to a question recently asked of every member of the Senate by the New York Times. The newspaper asked each senator whether he favored Vandenberg's proposal for American participation in treaties "to keep Japan and Germany disarmed." Fifty senators, that is, more than half the total number, promptly said "Yes;" 13 said they would support such treaties if they are requested to do so by the President, and five said "yes" with minor reservations. Of the entire Senate, only nine flatly opposed the policy. This, stresses the article in the Washington Post, confirms that Senatorial sentiment is strong for cooperative peace measures in general.

PETER'S CHOICE REJECTED

Marshal Tito Opposes Simovich And Sutej in Council

Domei

LISBON, February 8—The official Yugoslav news organ said today that Marshal Tito has rejected two of three members of the Regency Council nominated by King Peter to represent him in Yugoslavia pending a plebiscite, according to a London dispatch.

King Peter on January 29 agreed to transfer his powers to a Regency Council to be chosen by the King and appointed by his decree. Thereafter Peter named Dusan Simovich, former Serbian General; Dushan Sernec, former Governor of Slovenia; and Dr. Juraj Sutej, former Finance Minister.

Tito is understood to have objected to Simovich and Sutej proposing Ante Mandic, Croat leader, and Sreten Vukosavlj, Agriculture Minister in the Government of Premier Ivan Subasic.

STILWELL ROAD DANGEROUS

Domei

CANTON, February 8.—Concerning the Stilwell Road, which was traversed for the first time by a fleet of trucks which reached Kunming on February 3 from India, Major General Robert McClure, Deputy Chief of Staff of the American Forces in China, yesterday issued a statement to a group of newspapermen. The statement follows:

"The Stilwell Road has been opened, and the first fleet of trucks to use the road has arrived at Kunming. The fleet was in danger on two occasions during the journey.

"The second fleet of trucks has left India already. We must be prepared for the fact that the Japanese Forces will violently obstruct the fleet."

Individual Houses Are Pillboxes in Manila As Japanese Stubbornly Resist Yankees

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—The Japanese troops in Manila are now locked in deadly struggles with the American invasion forces, holding on to every individual house in the city which has been turned into a veritable pillbox, according to foreign dispatches received here.

In its war communique issued this morning, General MacArthur's headquarters is quoted to have announced that embittered fighting was developing within the city of Manila for every individual house.

John Leonard, Reuter's war correspondent, yesterday described the intense fighting in Manila in the following vein:

"Death-defying Japanese machine-gun units are putting up resolute resistance, severely attacking the American troops from behind sandbags, other obstacles and houses which have been turned into pillboxes. Sharpshooters are strafing the Americans from the roofs of buildings while hand-grenadiers throw grenades at American tanks as they rush along the streets. The fighting in Manila has now developed into a fierce street-fighting.

"Extraordinarily intense engagements have developed also in the northwestern suburb of the city while strong Japanese attacks are being made against the American forces advancing toward Manila from the south. The Americans started their invasion of Manila with overwhelmingly superior fighting forces but suffered immense losses."

A United Press dispatch today described the battle in the central section of the city as follows:

"In order to check the big fire spreading over the Escolta Street which runs in parallel with the northern bank of the Pasig River, the American troops have started blasting a certain section of the city. On the night of January 5, the fire spread over an area extending about a mile north of the Pasig River. Rizal Street where modern cinema halls, restaurants and bazaars stand is also enveloped in flames."

Francis McCarthy, a UP correspondent, reported on January 5:

"A part of the American troops, in a move to occupy the Quezon Bridge spanning the Pasig River, crossed the bridge halfway, whereupon the Japanese hidden in nearby buildings launched fierce hand-grenade and machinegun attacks. Owing to heavy losses, the Americans found it impossible to make further advance and the officers in command ordered their men to retreat following a brief conference."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 8

The garrison in the western part of Budapest is still fighting against the enemy superiority.

The enemy who again launched an attack in the northern part of the western Beskides between Saybusch and Pless was warded off after initial gains in ground while in counterthrusts the Soviets were repulsed in several sectors at Steinau, Glogau and Odereck.

A fierce battle is still being waged for a minor enemy bridgehead on the Oder between Fuerstenberg and Kuestrin, while the Schneidemuehl and Posen garrisons held their own against continuous Soviet attacks. Our troops intercepted attacking Soviet units in the Pyritz and Arnswalde areas and in a powerful counterthrust they captured several localities which had been temporarily lost and destroyed a total of 30 enemy tanks. Southwest of Graudenz, our grenadiers repulsed the Soviets from a break-in and inflicted considerable losses on them but the enemy launched fierce thrusts against the Nogat front and Elbing. Luftwaffe formations and naval forces effectively supported the heavy successful defense battle of our garrison at Elbing.

In East Prussia, the gravity center of the battle was situated between Wormditt and Heilsberg and at Kreuzberg and renewed enemy attempts to split up our front were foiled by our troops. In Samland, enemy formation, stationed at Thierenberg, was encircled and annihilated. The Soviets in the heavy fighting for East Prussia lost 52 tanks and 72 guns.

In Courland our troops eliminated a Soviet bridgehead across the Barta southeast of Libau.

In the west, enemy offensive preparations in front of our Roer line are still continuing and probing enemy shock formations were annihilated. A further concentration of enemy forces was avoided by our concentrated artillery fire. Tank grenadiers in a counterthrust reestablished the front after a local breach of the Americans had been ironed out north of the Urt Valley dam.

In the Snow Eifel, the enemy after violent skirmishes somewhat extended his breach. Attacks launched by the U.S. 3rd Army on the German-Luxemburg frontier collapsed with severe enemy losses while some bridgeheads which the enemy had established across the Sauer were destroyed by our troops in a counterthrust. Northwest of Echternach the enemy was repulsed after having suffered severe losses at the southern bank of the Sauer while a minor group of enemy forces was cut off in the course of this operation. At Remich on the Mosel, fierce fighting again flared up against the attacking enemy battalions while the entire main fighting line in the Saar bridgehead between Saargemuend and Forbach was recaptured.

A major enemy night attack on the northeastern front of St. Nazaire collapsed in our defensive fighting.

In central Italy, there was fighting of local importance on both sides of the Sergio River also yesterday and our grenadiers in the course of this operation repulsed the enemy from some breaches.

American terror planes raided Vienna yesterday. British raiders bombed localities in western Germany while at night they raided Magdeburg and western Germany. Altogether 33 Anglo-American planes mostly four-engined bombers were downed by our air defense formations.

F.I.C. CITIZENS INDIGNANT

Military and Civilian Circles Score Enemy Bombing of Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, February 8.—The military, government and civilian circles in French Indo-China are voicing high indignation over yesterday's indiscriminate bombing of Saigon by B-29 enemy planes. The homes of the local inhabitants were hit and a large number of casualties caused. The announcement of the French Indo-China Government at 7 p.m. on the day of the raid said:

"About noon on February 7 American heavy bombers penetrated into the Saigon and Cholon areas and caused damage to hospitals and residential districts."

The adverse reaction on the part of the French and native inhabitants has been great inasmuch as the present raid was undeniably a blind one. The enemy propaganda that they would not kill or wound the French or Annamese inhabitants has been laid bare in its true worth, particularly so as a large number of the victims were from the bombed hospitals.

U.S. ARMY, NAVY LEADERS ARE ASSAILED BY BROOKS

Outspoken Government Critic Charges Them for Wasteful Surplus of War Output

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—Senator C. Wayland Brooks, Illinois Republican, outspoken Government critic, asserted today during the Senate hearing concerning the national service legislation, that both army and navy leaders may be professional soldiers, but are greenhorns concerning production, management and labor problems, according to a Washington dispatch.

Directing his outspoken charges against General George Marshall, Chief of Army General Staff, and Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy and Chief of Naval Operations, Senator Brooks claimed that they are warning the public against over-optimism which they themselves are largely responsible for creating.

He charged they are consistently hiding the defeats and losses suffered by the American armies and playing up their operational successes to boost the morale of the people.

Brooks also placed the blame for the insufficient employment of the huge manpower mobilized for the war effort and for the wasteful surplus of war production. He accused them of causing a loss of several hundred millions of dollars for the Government due to their miscalculation of production of war supplies which surplus had to be distributed among the population.

Fierce Fighting On Along Pasig River; Yanks' Losses High

(Continued From Page 1)

ed fire against the Japanese positions. At present, the bloodiest operations are being staged in the hilly areas.

The Lingayen front has not witnessed any new development for sometime, the enemy madly firing against Camp One which commands the narrow path leading to Baguio and the Japanese are constantly carrying out bayonet-charges into the enemy forces. The Japanese positions in the same area remain intact. A certain Japanese unit comprising 12 men, in the Lingayen sector is reported to have conducted raiding attacks on some 25 occasions during the last 10 days. Fearlessly attacking the numerically superior enemy forces, the same unit killed or wounded 323 enemy soldiers and blasted four trucks, four machine guns, 10 light machine guns and many automatic rifles. On their part, the Japanese sustained only three to four casualties.

On the night of February 2, First Class Privates Hirayama, Matsumoto and Sudo blasted eight enemy trucks with hand grenades and killed or wounded 120 enemy soldiers. Meanwhile, the Fujiyama Artillery Unit operating in the Lingayen area also obtained outstanding results from January 10 to January 25, including 848 enemy bodies abandoned, two large landing barges sunk, another damaged, three encampments and more than 10 munitions dumps set ablaze or blasted while capturing numerous arms and ammunition.

ATTLEE ADMITS PLIGHT OF 'LIBERATED' NATIONS

States Situation in France, Belgium, Italy Not As Favorable As Expected

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—British Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee in speaking of the food shortages in France and in the "liberated" parts of Belgium and Italy today in the House of Commons declared that the reports he had received so far did not indicate any serious malnutrition except in certain areas where it existed before the liberation, according to a London report. However, he admitted that the situation in those countries is not as good as he desired and said that the recent fighting had upset the distributive system.

Attlee asserted that the military authorities, whose job it was to provide the food, were doing all they could to increase the supply and added that it appears the question is not one of military but a political issue of the utmost importance.

Due to Miscalculation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—The plight of the "liberated" countries of Europe is described as "appalling," by the New Statesman and Nation, influential British magazine, which puts the responsibility for such a condition on wrong planning based on the assumption that Germany would be defeated "earlier in the war."

For one thing, the magazine points out, it was a mistake to immobilize the loaded ships in the Pacific before the termination of the war in Europe, but even so this should not have been allowed to result in disaster for the "liberated" countries.

BRITISH CASUALTIES GIVEN

136,646 Since Outbreak of War Up To September, 1944

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—British civilian casualties due to enemy action from the outbreak of the war to September 30, 1944 were 136,646 and the total number of dwellings either damaged or destroyed in the same period was 4,190,000, Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary, told the Commons today, according to a London dispatch.

Morrison announced that the total casualties included 57,468 killed or missing and believed killed and 79,178 injured and detained in hospital.

In round figures the total number of dwellings destroyed in the same period was 190,000. The total of those damaged but repairable was 4,000,000.

For reasons of security Morrison said he was unable to give separate figures for the casualties or dwellings for London or elsewhere.

SOVIET POLICY ASSAILED

British Paper Wants to Know About Balkan Happenings

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—Sharply criticizing the Soviet Union's Balkan policy, the British newspaper Manchester Guardian asks: "What is happening in Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Hungary?" The newspaper continues.

"It is said that life is going on in these countries 'quite normally.' In the course of the past week, however, three members of Bulgaria's Regency Council have been executed.

"The policy of the Soviet military authorities is completely wrong and will prejudice Russia's own interests. The Soviet military authorities have so far not allowed any Allied correspondents to enter the areas controlled by the Soviet army. This is a mistake which has to be eliminated in the interests of an Allied understanding."

Cold Wave Hits U.S.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 8.—A new cold wave and more snow swept the United States particularly in the upper Mid-Western States where the temperature fell as low as 19 degrees below zero Fahrenheit in Memidji, Minnesota, while sub-zero weather also hit Montana and the Dakotas, according to a Washington report. Up to three inches of snow fell in central Wisconsin and southeastern Iowa while more snow was predicted in New York and the New England States.

Liberation Body Created

Domei

ZURICH, February 8.—A Committee for the Liberation of Austria has been established in Moscow under the auspices of the Soviet Government, according to a Moscow broadcast. The organization of the Committee is said to be the same as that of the existing Committee for Free Germany.

N. CHINA POLITICAL BODY PICKS WANG AS CHAIRMAN

Appointee Succeeds Wang Keh-min Who Quits Post Due To Poor Health

Domei

NANKING, February 8.—The appointment of Wang Yin-tai, Director of General Affairs and a member of the Standing Committee of the North China Political Affairs Commission, as Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission to succeed Wang Keh-min, who tendered his resignation on account of ill-health, was announced by the National Government. His appointment was approved by the Supreme National Defense Council today.

The new chairman is from Chekiang Province and is now 60 years old. He studied at the First Higher School, Tokyo, and then going to Germany graduated from the University of Berlin. Returning to China, he became a Foreign Office director in the Tu Hsi-kuei Cabinet in 1926 and then Foreign Minister in the Pan Fu Cabinet in 1927. With the establishment of the Provisional Government in 1938, he was appointed Minister of Commerce, and in 1940 he was made Director of the Commercial Bureau of the North China Political Affairs Commission. He worked tirelessly for the economic construction of North China. In 1943, he was made Director of General Affairs to assist Chairman Wang Keh-min.

Great Expectations Held

Domei

PEKING, February 8.—The appointment of Wang Yin-tai as Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission is welcomed by the entire people of the district, who expect great achievements of the new Chairman.

The former Chairman Wang Keh-min retired because his advanced age and poor health made the shouldering of the great responsibility too onerous. His successor Wang Yin-tai, is full of courage and fighting spirit and is the person best qualified to fulfill the mission of North China in the execution of the present war.

For seven years the new Chairman has guided the economic development of North China, under Chairman Wang Keh-min. Since the reform of the structure of the North China Political Affairs Commission effected in November, 1943, he was made Director of General Affairs, a position that is equal to Vice-Chairmanship, and in the new post, he greatly assisted Chairman Wang, concurrently holding the positions of Director of the Agricultural Office and Director of the Home Affairs Office.

With his experience and ability, he is the right man to become the leader of the 100,000,000 people of North China. The confidence in the new Chairman is placed not only by the Chinese people but also by the military leaders and officials of both Japan and China. By his efforts an increased shipment of wartime materials from North China to Japan, a thorough purge of dishonest officials, the enforcement of discipline among officials, and also the establishment of local towns and villages are expected.

U.S. Mission Ends Work

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—The American mission to the Middle East has completed its work and will be abolished, it has been announced by James Landis, Director of the Mission, according to a recent dispatch from Cairo. Summarizing the mission's work, Landis said that its was responsible for civilian Lend-Lease in the Midlle East for he declared that not a single item of Lend-Lease has been transferred to civilian use without the approval of proper United States officials.

Belgian Cabinet Not Formed

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—Achile Van Acker, one of the leaders of the Belgian Socialists and Minister of Labor in the Pierlot Cabinet, was appointed by the Belgian Regent Prince Charles today to survey the political situation with a view to a possible reconstruction of a new Government, according to a Brussels dispatch. The report added that Van Acker had accepted the appointment and this morning received a number of leaders of different political parties for discussions.

Catroux Reaches Cairo

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—General Georges Catroux, newly appointed French Ambassador to Moscow, reached Cairo yesterday on his way to the Soviet capital, according to a Cairo dispatch. In Moscow, Catroux will handle the repatriation of the French war prisoners and civilian internees who were recently liberated from the German yoke by the Soviet forces.

Britain Swallowed Up in Big Crime Wave As Illicit Dealings Sweeping Country

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—Blackmarket is the biggest source of crime in England today. Organized on a national basis it has laid the country open to indiscriminate outbreaks of burglaries, thefts, frauds and corruption beyond the powers of the local police, so laments the Daily Mail, London, in a recent dispatch, according to a London report.

The striking point is that a blackmarket which operates in illicit stolen coupons is actually in process of being swamped by that other blackmarket which deals with the actual commodities. There is, for instance, so much stolen cloth of all kinds for disposal by the racketeers that it is no longer necessary to produce the coupons. Consequently the price of the stolen coupons is rapidly declining.

Another significant point is the existence of a widespread "secret service," an organization among the operators supplying information as to possible supplies and channels of distribution and able in many cases to give warning of impending official investigation.

First in the list of blackmarket commodities is the theft from goods in transit from docks, railway, depot and road lorries. These may be separately small but add up in aggregate to millions of pounds of goods a year into the blackmarket. Second is the burglary thefts from warehouses, shops and private houses.

Some place the number of burglars as having more than doubled in a year. Cloth and clothing still remain the chief staple of blackmarket. But now there is a new menace which affects the households rather than the shopkeeper. In many places whole streets are systematically entered and robbed of clothes and household articles even in broad daylight. Thirdly, large quantities of rationed food are obtained for the blackmarket by systematic collection from farmers at high prices.

One other point is the new source of blackmarket now found in the willingness of some manufactures who produce goods on a large scale and sell at high prices.

CHOSENESE DELEGATION ON GRATITUDE MISSION

Arrives to Express Thanks for Government Decision to Accord Better Treatment

A Chosenese delegation of six for expressing thanks for the proposed better treatment of the people of Chosen, headed by Chiko Ito, adviser to the Privy Council of the Government General of Chosen, arrived at Tokyo Station at 6:51 a.m. on Friday. The party immediately proceeded to the Imperial Hotel where it established its headquarters.

At 10 a.m. the same day, the mission paid homage at the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace and then visited the Yasukuni Shrine and the Meiji Shrine. The visitors called on Ryusaku Endo, Vice-Governor of Chosen, at the Tokyo Office of the Government General of Chosen at Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku at 1:30 p.m. and reported their arrival. They also made arrangements on plans during their 10-day stay in Tokyo.

The party was received by His Highness Kon Ri at the Tokyo Palace of the Ri Royal Household at 4 p.m.

From today on, the visitors are expected to make calls on high Government authorities including Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and former Governors General and Vice-Governors General of Chosen residing in Tokyo as well as personages concerned and express thanks on behalf of the people of Chosen for the enthusiastic support evinced by various circles concerned for the proposed improvement of the political status of the peninsular population.

On his arrival in Tokyo, Mr. Ito, head of the mission, issued the following statement:

"The entire population of Chosen are deeply grateful toward the Government and other circles concerned for the fact that in spite of the present serious situation, they have paid earnest considerations for improving the treatment of the people inhabiting the overseas territories. The people of Chosen are thankful to learn that general outlines of the new policy have already been formulated and investigations are now underway for improved political status.

"Our mission is to express profound thanks toward the Government authorities for their sincere considerations; we do not have any idea whatsoever of trying to push the policy of better political treatment or to make demands. Our purpose is solely to thank the circles concerned.

"The people of Chosen, now turned into perfectly loyal Japanese subjects, are firmly determined to fight the war to the bitter end as a section of the 100,000,000 people of Japan and thereby respond to the magnanimous spirit demonstrated by the authorities."

Holland Gets U.S. Credit

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—Agreement for a $100,000,000 loan to the Netherlands with interest at one and a half per cent for the rehabilitation of Holland was signed in New York by representatives of the Netherlands Government and 11 New York bankers, according to a New York dispatch. Also a loan of $75,000,000 to the Dutch East Indies is now being considered by the New York bankers, the report added.

Paraguay Declares War

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 8.—The Paraguayan Government has declared war against the Axis nations, it was formally announced today by President Higino Morinigo, according to an Asuncion report. The declaration was also signed by Foreign Minister Luis Argane and it will be sent to the next session of the Paraguayan Parliament for approval.

Dutch Regime Quits; Gerbrandy Ordered To Form New Cabinet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 8.—The Netherlands Government has resigned today and Queen Wilhelmina has ordered Premier Dr. P. S. Gerbrandy to form a new Government that will strengthen the anti-German movement, according to an Amsterdam report. The resignation took place over the disagreement on Government policy including the treatment of collaborationists. The report said that Gerbrandy has asked the Queen for time in which to consider if he could undertake the task.

Law on British Policy

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 7.—Postwar adjustment of Europe must be decided by all the European Powers, the House of Commons was told today by Richard K. Law, British Minister of State, a London dispatch disclosed. Law stated that the British policy is still based on the Atlantic Charter but the British Government did not regard the provisions as meaning that under no circumstances might any change of enemy territory take place without the consent of the enemy inhabitants.

Camphor Prices Upped

The Finance Ministry has decided to raise the buying prices of crude camphor and camphor oil to ¥5 per kilogram each, it was announced in the Official Gazette today. The new price will be retroactive from October 1, 1944. The buying price of crude camphor was raised from ¥2.75 to ¥3 in October, 1943, and that of camphor oil from ¥1.50 to ¥3 at the same time. These prices will be uniformly raised to ¥5. Their selling prices, too, will be raised.

LOSSES OF TERRITORIES SAID COSTLY TO GERMANY

Each Town Taken by Enemy Reduces Reich War Potential, Dr. Goebbels Points Out

BERLIN, February 8.—"The enemy is holding German territory which is economically most important," writes Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, in his latest contribution to the magazine Das Reich. "The times are gone when we had space for our operations. Now each town, acre and factory which we have to give up means a direct reduction of our war potential, not to speak of the bitter losses suffered by numerous Germans."

Dr. Goebbels then refers to the reports and pictures of atrocities committed by the Soviet saying that many of them even could not be published. "Does anyone believe that the German leaders would ask the German people to endure such great sufferings and sorrows if another way out of such danger was possible? Several times in our history of 2,000 years, Europe and the Reich have been in a similar danger. Each time it drove the Occident almost to despair, each time it found its climax in wild and bloody battles—but each time the German Reich has been victorious as the dominant power of the continent.

"We are a people on defense; we work and fight and suffer but we also believe that we shall overcome the danger to the world from the east. When and how, however, this will take effect will depend largely on the gradually starting military countermeasures. The hordes from the steppe will be checked when the danger has reached its climax and has become evident to everybody. Until then it is a question of keeping a cool head. We must stand firm on our feet even if we are bleeding from a thousand wounds and scratches and even if the body of our people is being tortured. We do not submit to the war but the war must submit to us."

Aramaki Succeeds Sugiyama

Iseo Aramaki, has been appointed Director of the Tokyo Central Telegraph Bureau, succeeding Eizo Sugiyama who has been transferred to the post of chief of the business section of the Tokyo Communications Bureau, it was announced on Thursday.

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Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Radja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
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CONFLICTING POLICIES OF 'BIG 3' POINTED OUT

Spokesman Iguchi Sees Impossibility of Fundamental Reconciliation Among 3 Nations

Commenting on the Three Power Conference among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, declared that the meeting was being held for nought. Mr. Iguchi told correspondents at his foreign press conference on Friday that this was so because of two factors, firstly the impossibility of any fundamental reconciliation and harmonization coming about among the conflicting national policies of the three Powers, and secondly the existence of a fighting Germany.

Mr. Iguchi's statement follows:

The Three Power Conference among the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, now under way somewhere in the Black Sea area, has issued a joint announcement disclosing the purpose and agenda of the meeting. It is learned from the joint announcement that the heads of the three nations, their chiefs of staff, foreign secretaries and other advisers are meeting for the purposes: to concert plans, first "for completing the defeat of the common enemy" and second, "for building with their allies firm foundations for lasting peace."

As regards the military phase of the discussions, it is claimed that there is "complete agreement" for joint military operations against Germany, and it is further announced that their military staffs are now engaged in working out jointly the detailed plans.

One does not have to go too far nor too deep in surveying or analyzing the situation in Europe—past, present and possibly the future—to see through the walls of secrecy behind which the conference is being held. The three Powers may agree upon and work out the plans, but whether they can be or will be carried out is conditioned by two major factors.

One of them relates to the other purpose of the conference, which is the discussion of the problems involved in establishing a secure peace, covering such points as joint plans for the occupation and control of Germany, political and economic problems of "liberated" Europe and proposals for the earliest possible establishment of a permanent international organization to maintain peace.

By the speech and conduct of the three Powers regarding these problems, as manifested both inside and outside their governments, it is quite clear that there are such fundamental differences of views and national policies that no fundamental or effective agreement can conceivably be reached. I need not go into the details, whether with regard to the question of Germany or the question of allied occupied Europe or the question of a postwar peace machinery, as each of the three Powers view them, to emphasize how deep and wide is the gulf dividing them. That is more then evident.

The kernel of the whole situation which compelled President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to convene this meeting with Marshal Stalin is to be found in the non-military problems of the conference, that is, as they say, the occupation and control of Germany, the problems of the so-called liberated areas of Europe and the establishment of an international peace organization. Unless there are very substantial and mutually satisfactory settlements of these problems, with specific guarantees, no military plan however complete their agreement upon it or however detailed it may be, can be expected to work out satisfactorily. If there is disunity and discord in the political field, there is certain to be disunity and discord in the military field. That is obvious for without any mutual assurance of what the situation would be after they had attained their military objective, then even their efforts to attain that military objective would be strongly influenced.

At any rate, it is to be expected that the communique to be issued at the conclusion of the conference will announce some kind of a token agreement in the usual vague and high sounding manner, in order to maintain the fiction of three Power unity. That such is likely has already been indicated by the issuance of an interim announcement—the first time this has been done—disclosing the subjects under discussion and even claiming "complete agreement" on military plans to banbeozle the world. The very fact that the Powers at war with Germany are impatient to bring about the earliest possible termination of the war and thereby put an end to the heavy sacrifices in material and human resources which are becoming increasingly telling upon them is in itself sufficient reason to expect that some makeshift plan will be adopted. But that is as far as they may be expected to go. None of the plans which they may arrive at will be the result of a fundamental reconciliation and harmonization of their conflicting national policies, because basically none of the three Powers can be expected to give up what it has already acquired.

The other of the two major factors—the most important factor in the whole situation—is Germany herself. The Germany of this war is a fighting Germany—loyal and true not only to herself but also to the higher and permanent interests of Europe and defending with her very life the destiny of Europe.

Today the people of Germany—every man and woman, young and old—are making a heroic and supreme effort with the firm resolve to fight to the last drop of their blood to defend their soil and the principles and ideals for which they stand. The people of Japan, and certainly also the other allies and friends of Germany everywhere, have only the deepest respect and admiration for the German people in their coolness under fire, in their ability and capacity to mobilize the full power of the nation even under the most difficult circumstances and in their unswerving devotion to the cause of justice for which they fight.

No matter what kind of plans the Three Power Conference may arrive at, they will not have the slightest effect upon the German people in their inflexible resolve to fight unstintingly until they have attained their war aims. Against this citadel of human and spiritual power which symbolizes all the hopes of the new Europe of the future, we are confident that Germany's enemies will not succeed whether by a war of guns or a war of nerves or both. The German people know, we know and the discerning foresighted people of the world know that real European revival, progress and peace depend upon the continued existence of a strong Germany.

Krueger, Commander of U.S. Sixth Army, Wins Present Job by Policy of Obedience

Toward the end of 1943, a new and vital personality entered the Pacific theater of war. It was Lieutenant General Walter Krueger, Commander of the U.S. Sixth Army whose vanguard has entered a corner of Manila. At that time he was Commander of the American forces which landed on Arawe after General Douglas MacArthur, his chief, had secured a foothold from which to advance westward in New Guinea.

The character of Lieutenant General Krueger, who has been elevated to the position of Commander of the Land Unit of the Philippine Expeditionary Force, may be deduced from his favorite saying to his subordinates: "Do your utmost, your very utmost!" Also his shoulder-strap tells a great deal to the men under him. At one time Lieutenant General Krueger was a private. How did he rise to his present position? The answer is no puzzle to his men. At each opportunity he tells them: "Do your utmost, your very utmost."

Lieutenant General Krueger is 64 years old. Throughout his military career he has made it a point of implicitly obeying the commands of his superiors. The nickname "Reckless" was given to him by the almost violence with which he was wont to follow instructions.

The new Commander is keenly interested in all new things. This is demonstrated in the fact that at the age of 46, he mastered the art of flying. Unlike most of his countrymen, he abhors sensationalism and spectacularism. In this he bears a close resemblance to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

News and Views

Liberation, East and West

By WANG CHANG-CHUN

This global war has already shown us that there are many things in which the East and the West never meet. The term "liberation," on which our enemy has so persistently been harping, is certainly one thing that distinguishes the East from the West in a most remarkable way.

Both in Europe and in East Asia, liberation followed in the wake of war. But there is a world of difference in the way in which liberation has been realized for peoples in these two widely separated parts of the world. Enemy propagandists loudly claim that Europe has been liberated by the anti-Axis Powers and insist that East Asia has been "conquered," not "liberated," by the Japanese.

As far as Europe is concerned, the best judges of how true this enemy propagandist claim are the peoples themselves in the so-called "liberated" countries Italy, France, Belgium, Holland and others. They have now come to know what "liberation" of their countries really means. "Liberation" simply means hunger, starvation and epidemic, coupled with relentless persecution by their self-styled "liberators"—appalling conditions in which they now find themselves.

These are the undeniable realities of the "liberation" that has been forced upon these European nations. Actually some humanitarian-minded people in the United States and Britain are now openly voicing their bitter disappointment with the prevailing conditions in Europe. Only recently an American press correspondent who happened to pass through the "liberated" areas in Italy bluntly told his people back home that what he encountered during his trip was simply shocking. A recent press dispatch from neutral Swiss sources reported that those Italians in the "liberated" area are now finding their only consolation in fondly looking back upon the good old days of Fascist Italy and upon the days when the German troops were on their soil to fight against the anti-Axis invasior forces.

It is no wonder, then, that the aftermath of "liberation" is what now most heavily hangs over the minds of the enemy war leaders. Maintenance of peace and order in these "liberated" countries is a problem as acute as that of how to prevent people in the "liberated" areas from sheer starvation to death.

The enemy war leaders' serious concern over the question of maintaining peace and order in these "liberated" European countries clearly shows that what has been brought about is conquest but by no means liberation. The writer's point will be fully proven by simply contrasting the pitiful and appalling conditions in Europe with those prevailing in many parts of China where the Japanese military operations have been carried out recently.

This writer has been through the battlefields both in Central and North China immediately after the conclusion of the Japanese military operations in the spring and fall of last year. What has impressed him most in course of these visits is the readiness with which my countrymen in these areas—"conquered" as the enemy propagandists would prefer to call—took to reconstruction and rehabilitation work as soon as actual fighting was over in their localities. Impressive scenes of Chinese people working side by side with Japanese soldiers to reconstruct their villages and towns in the wake of fighting were common sights in these parts of China.

Now, press dispatches to Japanese papers from the South China front along the Canton-Hankow railway—the latest scene of Japanese military operations—report that the Japanese troops engaged in these operations have been pleasantly surprised by the presence of Chinese people in the localities involved in the campaign. For, these Chinese people in Kuangtung Province were known to be openly hostile to the Japanese during the previous Japanese operations. In those days, now almost two years ago, they made it a point to evacuate their towns and villages that lay in the paths of Japanese advances. They certainly dreaded the approach of the Japanese army.

The fact that these Chinese people calmly chose to stay right in their villages and towns in the midst of fighting that involved their localities eloquently attests to a marked change in their sentiments toward the Japanese "conquerors." What has happened in North and Central China during last year's Japanese military operations obviously brought about this remarkable change.

The Japanese do not claim that they have liberated these areas in China. They do say that they seek to restore China to her rightful owner—the Chinese people—and silently cooperate with the Chinese masses in restoring peace and order in their own country.

This is the real liberation—liberation in the Oriental way. Is it not safe to predict that until the day when Europe's liberation comes in this way—which will never come from the Anglo-American imperialists—the world will never enjoy lasting peace?

SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS GREATLY FEARED BY U.S.

Enemy Leaflets on P.I. Front Propose Ending Night Raids If Ramming Stopped

By Arrangement With the Asahi

PHILIPPINE FRONT, February 6.—Leaflets bearing the proposal that if the Japanese stop the attacks by Special Attack Corps, the Americans will also stop night bombing, were recently dropped by American aircraft on the Lingayen front, which fact shows how much the Americans fear the attacks of the Japanese ramming corps. Whether out of fear for these Corps or for the purpose of minimizing their losses, the Americans are adopting several means, one of which is the use of camouflaged ships, while another is the division of a large naval force into a number of small groups. These methods have been in use since January.

The camouflaged ships are transports, the upper decks of which are made to resemble the upper decks of aircraft carriers. These ships are being used by the enemy as decoys, to have the Japanese ramming corps concentrate their attacks upon them. For this purpose, the enemy selected large ships, and placed them in a position very easy for the Japanese to attack. As a rule, there were not many men in such camouflaged ships. As large transports and battleships may be easily and fatally bombed by Japanese aircraft, the enemy is trying to minimize losses by using a large number of smaller vessels. The enemy convoys are often accompanied by speed-boats, to save men struggling in the waters.

Immediately before and after the American landing on the Lingayen coast, the enemy task forces and convoys were rather small in scale, but the enemy task force protecting transports, which appeared in the middle of January, was a very large formation, extending, according to eye-witnesses, over several hundred kilometers. At the head of the formation sailed battleships in four lines, followed by more than ten aircraft carriers and a number of cruisers, destroyers, etc. The task force sailed in ring formation, with the transports inside the circle.

Enemy Very Cautious

Such precautions were taken by the enemy out of fear for the Japanese Special Attack Corps. Such precautions were possible for the Americans, because they possessed enormous supplies, which point should not be forgotten by the Japanese. Soon after their landing on the Lingayen coast, the Americans were able to establish airfields on that coast. The establishment of air bases is the rule with the enemy, but the enemy aircraft raiding Manila and its vicinity have now increased in number. Until the end of last year, the enemy planes raiding the Manila area were mostly long-distance machines, B-24's, B-25's, and P-38's, operating from Peliliu, Tacloban, etc. Only when the task forces were approaching the coast, carrier-based planes were seen over Manila, but now the enemy formations raiding the Manila area include all types of machines.

The army machines of the enemy comprise Lockheed P-38, Republic Thunderbolt P-47, North American Mustang P-51, Northrup Black Widow P-61, and Douglas P-40, and navy machines include Grumman F-4-F and F-6-F, Vought Sikorsky F-4-U, Curtiss SB-2-P, Douglas A-20-A, etc. It is not rare now in Manila that P-47's and FB-2-P's are seen only a hundred meters over the houses. The motor cars in the streets are often machine-gunned by the enemy planes. Some of these planes are shot down by rifles or machine-guns, not a few dash against the ground or against each other. But numbers of such small machines appear over the Manila area, a point which should not escape the attention of the Japanese.

In contrast to small enemy machines, B-24's visit the Manila area, always in formations of 12, and at an altitude ranging from 4,000 to 10,000 meters. These machines are often mistaken for B-29's, but B-29's have never appeared over Manila. Judging from the movements of the enemy air force, the descent of American parachute troops cannot be ruled out. If the enemy air bases are completed, it is possible or even probable that the Americans will try to advance their positions by means of parachute troops. This, however, will stiffen the resistance of the Japanese, who are waiting for the opportunity.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, February 9

GERMANY'S TRIAL

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Germany's situation is daily growing more serious. This valiant struggle of Germany who is facing the enemy in the east and west is being followed by us with breathless attention.

This matter of a two-front strategy has been a problem to Germany ever since the foundation of the State. On account of the geographical situation of the country, the German nation could never escape the menace of Slav pressure in the East and Latin pressure in the West. Germany's diplomatic goal has always been to avoid, or utilize these two factors; and at the same time it has always been her policy to be prepared against them.

That national unity was at last achieved under Bismarck was because the problems just mentioned had been properly taken care of. Again the cause of Germany's defeat in the previous World War was that the "world policy" of the successors of that great leader automatically led to two-front operations. Since the beginning of the German-Soviet War in June 1941, this situation has again appeared to confront Germany, and now a final decision is about to take place.

The German nation has built up its strength and its will out of this history of hardships. While facing the offensive of the obstinate Slavs in the East and of the crafty Anglo-Americans in the West, Germany has been keeping up her struggle with courage and fierceness because of the superior qualities acquired through her long history. In these qualities, we have deep faith.

However, the issue is not confined to national qualities. What is significant at present is that the Germans as well as the Slavs and the Anglo-Americans have each their independent attitude and ideological principles in facing the so-called evils of modern society and the outlook on the future. In other words, each of the three want to cope with this problem by its own methods. It is an easy thing to say that modern warfare is "thought" warfare. But each of the three is combining all its powers into one, each by different ideological principles, and each is fighting the enemy by his own formula. This is a point which requires deep reflection at the present moment.

It is not only that three nations are fighting each other. Three ideologies are fighting each other. It is not only the strength of the German people, steeled by history, which is being tried; it is, also the ideological principle which permeates it which is being subjected to a tremendous trial. We believe that Germany's ideological principle has been well preserved among this nation of 90,000,000 people and will show its capability, also at the present time, in solving all the country's problems, big or small.

Japan's ideology has of course from the outset not been identical with the German ideology. But we are discovering points in common and in harmony. In war, the strength of a nation and the ideology on which it is based are valued together. Our trust in, and prayers for, the German people are in truth addressed to both, namely, Germany's strength and ideology. We sincerely hope that the German people will successfully come through this trial of their power and ideology and overcome the crisis as they have time and again in the course of history.

Masuda Killed in Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, February 8.—Toshinao Masuda, President of the Japanese Association in Saigon, was killed when the Japanese Association Hall was demolished by two direct hits in the recent blind bombing on Saigon by B-29's. A directors' meeting was in session at the time of the raid. Mr. Masuda was manager of the Saigon branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and came here in July, 1940.

STUDENTS' MOBILIZATION MADE MORE EFFECTIVE

New System Reduces Schools Designated for Exemption From Military Service

The system of postponement of entrance into barracks has been revised effective April 1, according to an announcement made on February 8. The change involves a reduction in the number of schools whose students may postpone entering the barracks. The system of postponement of entrance into barracks was installed in October 1943, when the system of postponement of enlistment was suspended.

The revision was necessitated partly by the war situation, and partly by the situation which has prevailed since the enforcement of the four-year system for intermediate schools.

Under the new system, only students of schools to be designated by the War Minister will be able to continue their schooling until they are full 23 years old. The schools to be designated by the War Minister are the special post-graduate courses of universities, medical department of universities, medical universities, medical colleges, science and engineering departments of universities, technical universities, some sections of the agricultural departments of universities, and the science courses of higher normal schools.

The revision embodies the spirit of the suspension, carried out two years ago, of the system of postponement of enlistment and aims to realize a condition under which students might be mobilized to man the fighting front whenever occasion arose.

The February 8 announcement stated that an arrangement would be made under which students who are unable to stay in school longer than the end of March under the revised system of postponement of entrancy into barracks apply for admission into the special course for military cadets. One condition of admission is that the applicant must be under full 25 years on November 30 this year; another is that he has passed the examination in military training conducted by military instructors.

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TOKYO, SATUR., FEBRUARY 10, 1945

The Diet's Accomplishments

With the House of Representatives having by last Wednesday completed its action on all the bills before it and with the House of Peers expected likewise to complete its work by today, the 86th Imperial Diet now goes into recess until its formal adjournment late in March. Although a few committees will continue to function through the recess, for all practical purposes the present session of the Diet may be considered to have come to an end, making possible now an evaluation of its achievements.

This has not been a particularly spectacular or colorful session, as some commentators have been quick to note, but in many ways it has far surpassed many a more exciting session of the past in the solid value of its accomplishments. It is to be highly commended for the substantial way in which it has constructively contributed to the strengthening of the nation's war efforts. It is to be deeply thanked for the serious sense of responsibility it has manifested in enhancing the unity of all sections of the public in support of the Government's praiseworthy endeavors during this time of national need.

Of particular interest to the outside world is the contribution which this Diet has made in clarifying and re-emphasizing Japan's immutable war aims. That Japan's war aims are incorporated in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations in common with the joint aims of all her Asiatic allies has, of course, been well known since the formulation of the Joint Declaration on November 6, 1943. That these aims have been clearly explained and defined by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in the form of his masterly enunciation of the "five cardinal principles" of Japan's foreign policy is also well known from the numerous occasions, both before and during this session of the Diet, upon which Mr. Shigemitsu has elaborated on these principles. The world should well know by this time, therefore, that Japan is advocating a policy of non-menace and non-aggression which excludes none but invites the collaboration of all in the establishment of a morally just world order which alone can bring enduring peace.

What the present session of the Diet has done, however, has been to probe into all the implications of this policy to emerge with a clearer demonstration than ever of the imperative need of continuing the war until the aim of this policy shall have been securely attained. The handling of this great topic by the Diet has shown how well the Japanese nation knows what it is fighting for, and accordingly constitutes a new revelation of the inexhaustible source of motivation imparting power to Japan's unshakable determination to fight on to final victory.

In the field of practical legislation the present Diet has greatly advanced the translation of this determination into specific measures to facilitate victory. The measures for taxation increase; for the more thorough utilization of labor power; for the improvement of the details of the program which the Government is already so successfully carrying out to increase efficiency in the fields of munitions production, food production, transportation, control of incipient inflation, scientific research, welfare benefits to seamen and war orphans, and other such activities [illegible] attest to the constructive manner in which the Diet has adequately coped with the problems which are the natural concomitants of wartime living.

In this connection it is reassuring to note the evidences of national strength and stability which the Diet has elicited from its interpellations of the responsible authorities. How formidable a reserve power Japan still possesses to push the war indefinitely is illustrated particularly well by the testimony of two officials. Commenting upon the new taxation bill, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata pointed out that although the increased taxes will raise the Government's revenue by ¥1,800,000,000 during the coming fiscal year, it will entail no hardship on the people for the national income is estimated to increase by the prodigious amount of ¥25,000,000,000 during the same period. With the tax burden for the current fiscal year standing at ¥16,700,000,000 in relation to the national income of ¥65,000,000,000, the tax burden for the coming fiscal year of ¥18,500,000,000 in relation to the expected national income of ¥90,000,000,000 will entail no increase in the incidence of burden. As a matter of fact, since the increase in taxes will absorb only a small fraction of the increase in income, the people will enjoy a greater margin of surplus than ever before, attesting to an impressive reserve of financial strength.

Since the actual national consumption, moreover, will be kept down to about ¥11,500,000,000 in keeping with the appropriate wartime restraint of civilian consumption, the tremendous surplus which will remain even after the taxes have been deducted will be available for savings which will further contribute to the Government's war chest and incidentally help avert inflation. Mr. Ishiwata's declaration that the Government has no intention, however, of adopting a national system of compulsory savings in view of the satisfactory increase in voluntary savings provides still another evidence of the natural manner in which Japan's financial stability is being maintained.

The testimony of Major General Yoshio Nasu, Director of the Recruitment Bureau of the War Ministry, to the effect that Japan still possesses a greater surplus of able-bodied youths who can be mobilized than any other belligerent country and that the physical condition of the recruits since the outbreak of the war has shown a marked steady improvement proves that Japan's manpower reserve is as formidable as her financial reserve. And these are but only two of the many comparable testimonies brought out in the present Diet.

Last but not least among the achievements of the Diet which deserve notice is the way in which a marked increase has been made in facilitating the spontaneous initiative of the general public in working with the Government in carrying out the nation's war efforts. The notable relaxation of wartime control of speech and of the press, requested by the Diet and readily granted by Taketora Ogata, enlightened President of the Board of Information, attests to the full and intimate confidence which has come to exist between the Government and the people. The steps now under way to widen the scope and flexibility of popular movements through the reorganization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the Manhood Corps of the latter organization, and the establishment of a new political party or parties reflect the heightened participation of the public in bearing the burden of responsibility in pushing the total efforts of the nation for victory.

On its side the Government has matched the public's efforts by strengthening the machinery for cooperation between the reorganized Regional Administrative Councils and the regional military and naval authorities, comparable to the perfect cooperation which has always existed between the central civilian and military authorities under the Supreme Council for the Direction of the War, as was revealed before the Diet.

Thus the total effect of the work of the present Diet has been to advance greatly the effectiveness of the nation in carrying on the war which Japan is determined to push as never before to final victory.

ROAD TO REAL AMITY WITH CHINA

Culture Is Best Medium for Mutual Understanding

Editor's Note: The following article by Katsukuni Mizuno appeared recently in the Yosuko.

Japan's utmost endeavors should be directed toward the solution of the Chinese problems during the present decisive stage of the War of Greater East Asia so that the two nations may realize true friendship.

When one examines the causes of the China Affair, one will find that there has been an idealogical cultural struggle in its broadest sense but that there has been lacking any cultural movement which should form the other phase of our military movement in our attempt to settle the Affair. Of course, we do not mean the culture such as that concerned by the Anglo-Americans. By culture here is meant one which includes both political and economic phases of life and which forms the very root of the intercourse of the peoples. Cultural undertakings should be carried out side by side with our total war effort. Only by means of such a cultural program can we ever hope to bring about the solution of the China Affair.

Japan's policy should be directed toward seeking an insight into the character of Chinese culture so as to grasp its true essence. In this, our country should take precaution that our attitude may not be marked by our own dogmatic views or one-sided conception of Chinese culture. It has been the belief of the Chinese that China is an advanced civilized nation. Thus, we must not ignore this cultural self-pride of the Chinese. We Japanese are fully aware of the fact that our country absorbed the good points of Chinese culture and created from such a fusion a new Japanese culture, but the Chinese do not fully realize this fact.

Mistaken Conception

Some of the Chinese believe that Japan is a second-rate country culturally. In other words, they do not clearly perceive the good points of our culture. But we shall not be showing our racial magnanimity or greatness, if we feel peeved over their mistaken conception. We must be patient in making China realize the good qualities of our Japanese culture. The first step toward this end is to make known our sincerity toward China. We should guard against abstract theories, affectation or inconsistency in carrying out our policy toward China, because China's understanding of our intentions is not yet adequate.

The Japanese race has come face to face with many aspects of relations with other races. Never has our nation carried on relations with other races on such a large scale as at present. And what is essential in our attitude and policy of dealing with other races is to examine our own racial characteristics and to appreciate the good qualities of other races. But such an attitude and policy is possible only for a nation which has undergone great discipline herself. In actuality, it is a problem of great difficulty. However, such an attitude would be comparatively easy of realization, if it is begun in the field of culture. This is the road to the creation of mutual understanding.

During the seven years which have passed since the outbreak of the China Affair, China has undergone great transformations. The Nanking Government has shown its greatness by exerting its great endeavors in constructing Greater East Asia and contributing to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia against the Anglo-American enemies. It behooves us to consider with sincerity what are the desires and ideals of the Chinese at present. The problem of executing the war is comparatively simple in nature, but the problem of culture is highly complicated: it is rich in variation, has both depth and width. There are different phases of culture, scientific, literary, industrial, idealogical, religious, musical, etc. Manifold, indeed, are the cultural activities which should be undertaken by Japan. The sooner these activities are undertaken by our nation, the better will be the fusion in the relations between Japan and China.

Mutual Respect Needed

It is a matter of great congratulation that the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations advocates cultural enhancement. We should practice that principle with consistency and zeal. The way of Japan and China will be no other than the realization of this principle of cultural elevation.

The responsibility of undertaking this cultural program should be borne by those who are engaged in various cultural activities. Mutual respect between the men in Japan and China engaged in such an undertaking will ultimately bring about the spiritual harmony between the two great Asiatic peoples.

We should abandon our former negative or passive attitude toward China and we should be more positive in the prosecution of our cultural endeavors to bring together the two nations.

A cultural campaign will be one wing of our long-range reconstruction which should be carried on side by side with our brilliant victories in the present armed contest. Without the advancement of this cultural program, our war achievements would mean nothing in the end. By lending our great endeavors to our cultural enterprise, we should let China understand our good points and put trust in our nation. The following points should be the essential features of our cultural endeavors in China:

1. Such endeavors should be such that it will far surpass the past cultural enterprises of our Anglo-American enemies. Only through such an intense cultural program will we be able to inspire the Chinese with a spirit of confidence in our nation.

2. Such cultural endeavors should be unchangeable. It would never be able to attain its end if it should weaken with the passing of years.

3. Such cultural endeavors should be of a nature which would penetrate Chinese Society, remembering above all that the Chinese revere their old traditions and have a high degree of racial individuality. In short the racial characteristics of the Chinese should be respected.

It is our fervent desire that cultural endeavors, based on such a program, will be pushed forward by our nation.

CHOSEN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO WAR EFFORT

Youths Now Serving in Japanese Armed Forces—People Also Working in Munitions Industries

By TAKEO SUZUKI
Professor at Keijo Imperial University

The speech delivered by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, outlining the policies of the Government at the 85th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, has far reaching importance, because therein he has promised to grant independence to the Indonesians and to give full attention to the betterment of the treatment of the peoples of Chosen and Taiwan. Regarding the latter question, the Prime Minister, in reply to Yusuke Tsurumi's interpellations, further stated:

"According to ancient history, the Chosen people are related by blood to the people of Japan Proper. This fact is generally recognized by the people. The people of Chosen are now paying their utmost endeavors in order to win the war. They are carrying out their duties in the economic and financial fields. Unfortunately, however, the people, as well as that of Taiwan, are not receiving the same treatment as the people of Japan Proper. I regret to note that the problem of their participation in national government had not been taken up to the present. We desire a full and deliberate consideration of this matter."

It goes without saying that the Prime Minister's statement regarding "participation in national government" well require careful study. But aside from such a problem, it is highly significant and noteworthy that the active role now being played by the people of Chosen as the subjects of Japan in the prosecution of the war came to the attention of the Imperial Diet. The contribution made by the people of Chosen in both manpower and material resources in expanding the fighting power of the nation has been so stupendous that it is almost beyond imagination. Especially in the present decisive stage of the war, its importance can never be over-stressed. Nay, the very word "contribution" sounds so alien in sentiment in the case of the Chosen people that it hardly describes their close ties with the people of Japan Proper and their great endeavors in expanding the nation's war power as faithful subjects of the Japanese Empire.

Expansion of Fighting Power

But now let us consider what is meant by the expansion of the nation's fighting power. If it means the mere strengthening of general fighting power, it is clear that such an expansion is needed at all stages of the war—at its inception and throughout its protracted course, since it constitutes a grave question which cannot be neglected for a single day in any stage of the war. But it is since the decisive stage of the war was ushered in that this cry for the expansion of the nation's fighting strength came to be made. Thus, the term must have a special meaning as it is employed at the present juncture of importance.

What is then meant by the expansion of war strength in the decisive stage? It means not the expansion of general war strength but the speedy expansion of direct war strength. In other words, during the decisive stage, there is no longer any room for the cultivation or development of indirect or potential war strength, but such war strength should at once be converted into direct war strength as speedily as possible. This is the characteristic of the expansion of war strength during the decisive stage of war.

What is then direct war strength? There are three factors of such strength: first, spiritual force, namely, an unshakable conviction in final victory, as well as a common united front. Conviction in final victory and a common unity with other peoples may be considered as a spiritual strength. Such a spiritual war strength is to be found in our allies, the Manchoukuoans, the Chinese, the Filipinos, the Indonesians the Burmese, etc. However, it is clear that the firm and unshakable unity of the Japanese must form the nucleus of such a spiritual fighting power.

Secondly, there is the second factor of direct war strength in the physical sense; namely, military weapons such as fire-arms, ammunitions, ordnance, warships and aircraft; raw materials, resources, transportation equipment and daily necessaries for maintaining the nation's minimum standard of living.

Thirdly, there is direct war strength consisting of manpower: men for the armed forces, for the war industries, for farms and for other economic activities.

Chosen's Contributions

Let us next consider the role Chosen is playing in this expansion of war strength.

We shall first examine the spiritual phase of Chosen. Since the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair, the patriotic sentiments of the people of Chosen have been intensely enhanced. This was most demonstrated by the response to the call for army volunteers. The volunteer military training system was enforced in April, 1938 before it was applied to Taiwan. Due to the sincere patriotism of the people, military conscription was put into force on August 1, 1944. Since the incorporation of Chosen into the Japanese Empire in August, 1910 it has been the beneficiary of the benefits of Japanese rule. And now the people of Chosen have expressed their gladness to join the glorious Imperial Forces.

The peoples of both Japan and Chosen are originally of the same racial stock. Until the time the country of Kudara (Takche) was destroyed by the combined forces of China of the Tang Dynasty and Shiragi (Silla), the Chosen Peninsula was under Japanese influence. Intercourse between Chosen and Japan was freely carried on and it goes without saying that this was accompanied by a commingling of their cultures and intermarriages to a great extent. However, following the extinction of the country of Kudara, continental influence came to play its sway over the Peninsula. After that, the people of the Chosen Peninsula came under the influence of continental customs, manners, ideas and culture and they seemed to become strangers to the Japanese race. Thus, it may be said that the amalgamation of the peninsula with Japan restored their ancient relations of racial unity. The Imperial rule over the peninsula and the self-awakening of the Chosen people during the past 30-odd years have enabled them to become loyal Japanese subjects. Thus, the 100,000,000 people of the Japanese Empire including the 26,000,000 people of Chosen truly constitute the vanguard of the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia.

Production of Munitions

We shall next study the national contributions of Chosen. First comes the production of military weapons in the broad sense. It is long since the Army Arsenal had made its advance to the Chosen Peninsula. It goes without saying that the peninsula, where the artificial fertilizer industry has early made its remarkable development, makes a wonderful contribution to the production of explosives. Moreover, the various fuel industries headed by the artificial oil industry all of which supply high class fuels for aircraft, have been developed in the peninsula and, thus they are playing a big role in the supply of aircraft fuels. As will be noted later more in detail, the Chosen Peninsula's role in manufacturing aircraft which forms the pivotal point of the expansion of our war strength is amazingly great and important. Already there are big aircraft manufacturing companies such as the Mitsui Aircraft, the Chosen Aircraft and the Chosen Aeroplane Manufacturing Companies. It may be noted that the last two companies are headed by Chosenese presidents.

Secondly, let us note Chosen's production of materials needed for the manufacture of military weapons. It is in this branch of industry that Chosen's contribution to the expansion of direct war strength is the greatest. Great has been its contributions of various mineral resources such as iron, light metals and other ores needed for chemical industries, as well as electric power which forms the very foundation of modern industries.

Let us first dwell on the electric power of the peninsula. About 90 per cent is generated by water power and 10 per cent by coal. Thus, hydro-electric power is overwhelmingly predominant. Moreover, whereas the amount of electric power used by civilian production and that of munitions in Japan are 50-50, those in Chosen are 80 per cent for munitions industries and the remaining 20 per cent for civilian production, so that munitions and electric power in Chosen are inseparably related. Another characteristic of the hydro-electric power of Chosen is that there is a greater number of large electric power plants than in Japan Proper and that the unified control of the electric industry by the Chosen Dengyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Chosen Electric Co., Limited), has enabled Chosen to "pool" the various water reservoirs and thereby increase the efficiency of electric generation. This means that the light metal industries and other industries, all of which use a large amount of electric power, are enabled to get a continuous supply of electric power at very cheap rates. If those gigantic hydro-electric power plants had not been established in Chosen, the fighting power of Japan in the Greater East Asia War would have been considerably handicapped by a shortage.

As to the production of iron ores, Chosen is noted for its many iron mines. The largest is the Mozan Mine. Chosen produces about one-half of the iron ore output of Japan. The peninsula has a large number of big iron foundries, and many plants with small furnaces are now under construction.

Light Metal Industries

Next comes the light metal industries. It is well known that Chosen is an important producer of light metals, because it has, as has been already noted, an abundant supply of electric power and possesses such natural resources and raw materials as fluor-spar, magnesite, almina shale and clay, all of which are found in limitless quantities in the peninsula, and nearby. In Chosen there are numerous large light metal manufacturing companies such as the Nippon Chisso, Mitsui Keikinzoku, the Chosen Keikinzoku, the Mitsubishi Magnesite, the Toyo Kinzoku, the Mitsui Yushi Kagaku, and others. Other large plants are being constructed by the Chosen Denko, the Sumitomo Keikinzoku, and the Asahi Keikinzoku. It is planned that Chosen's production of aluminum and magnesite is to reach respectively 50 per cent and 70 per cent of Japan's total output of these products. In view of the fact that light metals are indispensable for the production of aircraft, the importance of these light metal materials produced in the Chosen Peninsula can never be overstressed.

The electric chemical industry in Chosen which is also dependent on the abundant supply of electric power has already made a phenomenal rise and its future progress is amply assured. Great will be the contribution to be made to the war strength of Japan by the production of such electric chemical products as carbide, butanol and acetone.

As to the mineral resources, we have already mentioned iron and magnesite ores to some extent, but mention must be made on Chosen's tungsten output which is 84 per cent of the production of Japan, that of molybdenum (81 per cent), fluorspar (94 per cent), copper (40 per cent), lead (40 per cent) and black lead (100 per cent). Other minerals such as mica, borax, barytes, iron sulphide, apatite, limestone and anthracite are extensively produced and they are making a notable contribution to the expansion of Japan's war strength. Another notable phenomenon is the recent extensive discovery of various precious ores which are making a great contribution to the production of military weapons.

Thirdly, mention should be made of the daily necessaries for the maintenance of the minimum standard of living. The great role to be played by Chosen as rice producer has been generally recognized. Unfortunately, Chosen has had bad weather during the past several years and thus has failed to live up to the expectation of all. However, Chosen has been assiduously carrying on its plan of expanding the production of rice and other measures for foodstuff expansion. The system of allotted farm production has been enforced in the peninsula even before it was adopted by Japan Proper. Recently in connection with the system of industrial labor mobilization, a system to ensure farm labor supply has been put into effect. The entire peninsula is now exerting its utmost efforts in carrying out its various plans of expanding farm products and in adjusting food supply and consumption. The aim of the peninsula is to send as much food as possible to Japan Proper. The policy of strengthening the domestic wartime structure made public by the Japanese Government the year before last included a plan of establishing a self-sufficient foodstuff supply structure in both Japan and Manchoukuo. The object of this plan was to utilize the ships then used for the transportation of foodstuffs from the Southern Regions in transporting materials which are only produced by the Southern Regions. It is clear then that Chosen has a very important role to play in the execution of this food supply policy.

Manpower in Chosen

Thirdly, let us study the manpower of Chosen. The adoption of a conscription system in Chosen means that the people of the peninsula has risen like one man in their attempt to expand Japan's fighting strength. When students were permitted to join the Army and Navy in autumn the year before last in Japan Proper, a system of volunteers for Chosen students was also inaugurated and many Chosen students joined the Imperial Forces together with the students of Japan Proper. Another system of Navy volunteers was also inaugurated in August, 1943, while many Chosen youths are enrolling in the various military and naval special units, such as aircraft units.

Secondly, we should note the Chosenese workers in the munitions industries. It is not too much to say that Chosen's contribution to our war strength in this field has been very great. The key to the rapid expansion of the direct war strength lies in the adoption of a speedy and effective measure for covering Chosen's comparatively ample labor power into direct war strength, since the peninsula has a greater reserve labor power than Japan Proper at present. In face of the urgent demand of production expansion even without proper material equipment, the only way of expanding direct war strength is to make use of Chosen's labor power. Although Greater East Asia has a great manpower supply, it will be the people of Chosen who will be of direct assistance to the people of Japan Proper under the present emergency. Thus, a vast number of Chosen people has been mobilized not only for the mines and factories in the peninsula but also for those of Japan Proper. Moreover, a large-scale mobilization of labor by means of the national mobilization ordinance is now being carried on in response to the ever-expanding demand for industrial labor.

Thirdly, we should observe the labor engaged in the production and distribution of foodstuffs and other daily necessaries. We need only remark here the incredible self-sacrificing endeavors of the Chosen farmers who are engaged in the production of food and other farm products.

INSIDE AMERICA

President Roosevelt's Recent Message to Congress Reviewed

By FREDERICK WIEHL

Today the American press is still engaged in controversial disputes concerning the political issues raised by President Franklin Roosevelt's recent message on the state of the union which was sent to the 79th United States Congress at its opening session for this year.

Contrasting sharply with his message at the opening of the 78th Congress last year, Roosevelt's current message was almost apologetic and in many aspects defensive.

No prediction of a victory in 1945 was offered by Roosevelt. Such a prediction would have been of no value in view of the failure of Roosevelt's previous prediction that the war would end in Europe in 1944.

Concerning the war, Roosevelt stated that "the year ended with a setback for our Army." Attempting to rehabilitate General Eisenhower despite this admitted setback, Roosevelt stated that "he has my complete confidence." However, this statement was admittedly a sham in view of the fact that Roosevelt has just consented to the appointment of Field Marshal Montgomery to the command of all Allied Forces in the northern sector of the Western Front. This curtailment of Eisenhower's complete authority on the Western Front does not coincide with Roosevelt's statement that he has complete confidence in Eisenhower.

Blames Public

Obviously referring to his own false prediction during September that Germany was defeated and that the war in Europe would end in 1944, Roosevelt cleverly blamed the American public for his own false prediction when he stated that "we must not make a mistake in assuming that the Germans are beaten."

He conceded that the American people were split in their feelings toward the Russians, the British, and even against the American military leaders when he stated that "there are many rumors circulating in the United States against the Russians, against the British, and against the American commanders in the field."

Indirectly admitting that the war will last for a considerable period, he stated that "we shall have to increase our goals in production figures in certain weapons."

Attempting to display a humane characteristic despite his urging of a continuation of the war, he seized upon the pretext of the wounded American soldiers by requesting more nurses. He stated that "we need 20,000 more trained nurses for our Army and Navy. Since volunteering has not produced the number of nurses required, I ask the Congress to amend the Selective Service Act to provide for the induction of registered nurses into the Armed Forces." However, it is equally clear that if the American women have failed to volunteer as nurses, that they have shown that they have little or no interest in the war.

Concerning the similar lack of interest in the war by the American workers, and their obvious refusal to engage in war production, Roosevelt remarked that "last year, I recommended that Congress adopt a National Service Act as the way of assuring war production to meet our war requirements. But this recommendation was not adopted. So I have again called upon the Congress today to enact this measure. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have written me a letter in which they said 'in our considered judgments, the present war requires the total mobilization of our manpower.'"

Association of Peoples

Referring to the field of foreign policy and the United Nations, he stated that "it is not an association of governments but of peoples, and their hope is peace." This obviously contradicts the notion of the United Nations. It is Roosevelt's way of attempting to get around the idea of the incompatibility of nations or governments which are so divergent as that of the United States and its plutocracy, and the Soviet Government and its Communism. He therefore brushes aside this governmental incompatibility by referring to the United Nations as just peoples.

He sought to whitewash the past crimes of American power politics instigating the war by economic sanctions and so-called steps short of war, by condemning the use of power politics now. He stated that "in the future world, the misuse of power as employed in the term 'power politics' must not be a controlling factor in international relations." However, these mere empty words will not suffice in absolving the United States from its past abuses and the responsibility of instigating this war.

Attempting to rationalize the proposed plan of intervention in international affairs after the war, Roosevelt said: "After the last war, we gave up the hope of achieving a better peace because we had no courage to fulfill our responsibility in an admittedly imperfect world." In other words, Roosevelt condemned the Congress for refusing to join the League of Nations after the last war. He thereby assumed that the League of Nations could have solved the troubles of this so-called "imperfect world". Whether that is a fact, or mere speculation, is open to question. At any rate, the democratic Congress, of that time, officially decided this question in the negative by its refusal to approve of the United States participating in the League of Nations.

Roosevelt admitted the impracticality of the Atlantic Charter when he stated that it "does not provide rules of application".

Polish and Greek Situation

Referring to the crisis of the United Nations over the Polish and Greek situation, he stated "we must not exaggerate the differences between us and our Allies particularly with reference to the peoples who have been liberated. I must admit concern about the Polish and the Greek situation. We have obligations to these peoples and also to the United Nations. It is difficult to guess the kind of self-government that the people really want." However, before the war, the United States did not have to guess what kind of government the people of Poland, Greece, Finland, and France wanted, or had. At that time, the United States not only called them a democracy, but stated that it was morally obligated to defend these democracies against aggression by dictators. And yet, today, Roosevelt claims to be puzzled about what kind of government these nations should have. When a dispute with Germany was desired between the United States over these countries, they were all branded as democracies. When a dispute with Russia is sought to be avoided by the United States over these countries, they are branded as questionable governments, and their aspects of democracy are likewise conveniently doubted.

Roosevelt, therefore, has forsaken the democracy of these countries for the preferred co-operation with the United Nations of Russia and Britain. He stated that "this fight will be in vain if this war should end in the breaking of the unity of the United Nations."

Therefore, the international power politics of the United States, Britain and Russia, have been preferred by Roosevelt to the welfare of small nations. This is the admitted plan of the United States despite the camouflaged talk of the Atlantic Charter.

Roosevelt's message to Congress was therefore nothing more than a message to the world that hypocrisy is still the guiding principle of the American Government for the year 1945.

Who Wouldn't

Alma: "I think Arthur is horrid. I asked him if he had to choose between me and a million, which he would take, and he said the million."

Amelia: "That's all right. He knew if he had the million you'd be easy."

Strong Temptation

Bobby: (who has eaten his apple) "Let's play Adam and Eve!"

Mary: "How do we do that?"

Bobby: "You tempt me to eat your apple and I'll give in."